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But how it makes you want a shroud
When suddenly and pat
There comes an exclamation loud,
Where did you get that hat?
Where did you get that hat?

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See our new Fancy Jerseys, from \$2 to \$4.
One hundred Black Jackets, for ladies, \$3, worth \$5.
Fifty Black Braided Jackets, \$6, worth \$8.
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At present we have a large and com-
plete stock of elegant Cutlery.
Also Brass Andiron Fenders and
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CHINA WILL NOT RETALIATE

The Viceroy of Canton's Efforts to Expel
Americans Proves Unsuccessful.

An Englishman's Reasons for Believing the
Chinese Government Will Not Resort to
Extreme Retaliatory Measures.

Gossip Concerning the Conference Be-
tween Prince Bismarck and the Czar.

Germany's Position in the European Alliance
Thought to Have Been Discussed—Boulanger's
Treatment in England.

AMERICANS IN CHINA.

Efforts to Have Them Expelled from the
Government Service Likely to Fail.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Hong Kong this evening states that Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Chinese Customs, says he does not believe that the Chinese government entertain any intention of dismissing the Americans in their service as a retaliation for the recent anti-Chinese legislation in the United States. It is true that such a course has been proposed, not only by a censor, but by much more important personage—Chang Chih H. Tung, the Viceroy of Canton. Chang has specially charged himself with the duty of looking after the Chinese abroad, because most of the emigrants have gone from the provinces over which he rules. Two years ago he dispatched a commission to the Philippines, Siam, the Straits settlements, the Malay archipelago and Australia to investigate the condition of his countrymen in those places, and in consequence of their reports he made several reports to the Emperor, which, as he has been told, are not recommended to be carried out, it is needless to recapitulate. One of them, however, suggested the creation of a fleet which should constantly visit the places in which Chinese reside, so as to demonstrate to them and to the rulers of the various countries that they were not without adequate protection. He also proposed to deal with the United States by prohibiting absolutely the importation of kerosene into China, and dismissing all Americans from the Chinese service. These recommendations, however, are not likely to be carried out, and where one of the most powerful, energetic and popular viceroys failed, a censor is not likely to succeed.

But the main reason for thinking that the Chinese government will not carry out such a step against the United States citizens in their service as that suggested is their inherent timidity in handling all international questions. They are probably not of a vigorous and telling kind, they hesitate and finally compromise or surrender. Besides, the number of Americans in their service is very small. They have quite lately been employed by Li Hung Chang to develop the silver mines of Manchuria, and save in the customs, there are probably not half a dozen Americans in the whole Chinese service. Czar, at least of these, Dr. Martin, the head of the foreign office at Peking, a man whose eminent loyalty to service to China is admitted by the Sung Li Yamen itself. Sir Robert Hart, in consequence of his long residence in China, is a man whose opinion is of great weight regarding the discharge of Americans from the customs service, and if he should receive such orders he would remonstrate against their execution.

BISMARCK AND THE CZAR.

A Conference at Which Germany's Position
in the Alliance Was Explained.

[Copyright, 1899, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Prince Bismarck will have another conference with the Czar tomorrow or Monday morning. Yesterday's conference was chiefly occupied by Prince Bismarck in reading to the Czar a memorandum on the European alliance of peace. The exact terms of the memorandum have not been divulged, but semi-official hints percolating through the Foreign Office suggest that the Chancellor tried to convince the Czar that the alliance was non-aggressive and directed toward the realization of the objects of the Berlin treaty; that Germany was specially interested in the preservation of peace, and as a final and impressive stroke, that all the great powers, excepting France, were united to prevent or shorten a European conflict. The Czar's subsequent friendly and amiable remarks toward Prince Bismarck proves that he took the Chancellor's exposition with goodnatured courtesy. Yet, if a semi-official note in the London Correspondence is true, Prince Bismarck must have impliedly threatened the Czar with arguments based upon the European alliance of England and Turkey to support the triple alliance. The presence of an English squadron at Kiel was meant to impress upon the Czar the fact of English co-operation, just as Emperor William's visit to Constantinople marks the absorption of Turkey into the European alliance. Prince Bismarck is represented as advising the Czar that, in view of this coalition, what Russia had best do is to accept a policy of conciliation, recognize Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria, and aid the other great powers in effecting a permanent peace programme that will include the disarmament of the Balkans and the increased prosperity of the different peoples. The Chancellor's fidelity toward Austria is not now doubted in Vienna official circles. Immediately upon his return here on Thursday, Prince Bismarck received the Austrian ambassador, Count von Sotgiu, in the official Abendstunde Fremdenblatt on the following day express confidence that nothing will be done in Berlin to weaken mutual ties. The Fremdenblatt hopes that the meeting will have weighty consequences, remove the misunderstanding about the objects of the allied powers, and induce the Czar to assist in giving Europe a sense of permanent security. The official press here remains silent of the probable results until the Czar's departure.

The newspapers continue to comment on the coldness of the Czar's reception and almost unanimously take the ground that that circumstance in itself furnishes the very best foundation for the peace of Europe for a long time to come, since the Czar now sees, if he was not before aware, that Germany stands in no little fear of Russia that her people, in the presence of the Emperor, do not hesitate to turn their backs upon the ruler of the northern empire and bid him plumply to go. The Emperor, it is said, is not the Emperor who is honored by the meeting of the two sovereigns. It is stated that Prince Bismarck, in the course of his conversation with the Czar, strongly hinted at the possibility of Turkey's becoming a partner in the firm of Germany, Austria and Italy as the result of the Kaiser's proposed call upon the Sultan.

Emperor William went to the Russian embassy at 7 o'clock this morning and met the Czar. At 7:15 their Majesties started for Hirschstuck, where they devoted the day to hunting. The Emperor and his imperial visitors enjoyed a good sport in the forest. Both displayed skillful marksmanship, killing a number of red and fallow deer. Shortly after noon the Emperor and his guests returned to the palace. The Emperor Frederick gave a supper to-night in honor of the Czar. It was limited

strictly to royal personages, Emperor Nicholas and Empress Augusta Victoria and the Czar and his son being the only guests.

BOULANGER'S ENGLISH FRIENDS.

People Who Gave Him Money, and Others Who Loaned Him Another Napoleon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The anxiety which General Boulanger has always shown to induce the British public to take a favorable view of his prospects, notwithstanding the almost unanimous hostility of the British press to his pretension, may be explained on very material grounds. There is no doubt that a very considerable portion of the funds which have been put to so many questionable uses in the recent French elections were subscribed by members of the French colony in the English capital, but by no means wholly. If ever a full list of the subscribers shall be disclosed, it will be found to include not a few London speculators and financiers, at least one English peer and several members of the House of Commons of whom no one would ever dream as being likely to interest themselves actively in French politics. General Boulanger owes a great deal of his romantic liberality of women. One French lady of rank residing in London sold her jewels in order to make him a present of the proceeds, and another offered to let him run himself into debt to swell the General's finances. Until the result of the second elections of last August became definitely known, Boulanger continued to be lionized in certain quarters. Visions of another Napoleon III seem to have filled the heads of the English bourgeoisie, and they were proud to meet the General, and acknowledged him in public with evident pleasure. The English public, however, seemed to believe that he would be bright stars at his court when he rebuilt the Tuilleries. The people of France have dispelled the illusion and the would-be asteroids have become asteroids.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

English Tories Would Like the United States to "Gobble" the Sandwich Islands.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Times says that in view of the amount of English capital invested in the Sandwich Islands England could not see them pass into the hands of any foreign power with indifference, but that their acquisition by the United States would be regarded with more equanimity than their spoliation by any European power, to which the British government would never submit. The whole tone of the article points to a desire that the United States should acquire the islands, and that their acquisition by the United States would be regarded with more equanimity than their spoliation by any European power, to which the British government would never submit. The whole tone of the article points to a desire that the United States should acquire the islands, and that their acquisition by the United States would be regarded with more equanimity than their spoliation by any European power, to which the British government would never submit.

German Hatred of the Hebrews.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Violent attacks upon France and the French are not so rare in the German press as to excite surprise, but the old Tory organ, the Kreuzzeitung, has found a particular round of offense in that the French are a Hebrew-ridden nation. Her financial and political magnates, the Zeitung points out, are either wholly or partially of Jewish blood, which cannot be denied, and it congratulates Germany on having awakened to the danger of Hebrew aggression in time to save the empire from falling into the hands of the hated race. Their power and influence, the article says, can be put to use for the benefit of the German people, and the writer's intention is evidently to encourage Uncle Sam to adopt such a course. If the present Tory government of the Reichstag, the Times is to some extent the mouth-piece, has any say to grind by including the United States in its traditional policy of minding its own business few people of this side of the water expect to see it succeed. Well-informed men here understand that the acquisition of territory thousands of miles distant from its shores is not likely to find favor in America.

Strikes and Socialist Agitation.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
LONDON, Oct. 12.—The prevailing epidemic of strikes is becoming alarmingly serious. Over a dozen of the leading trades are already affected, and a dozen more are likely to be drawn into the strike at any moment. The Tory papers ascribe the situation to the preaching of socialism and socialism, and call upon the government to use legal means to prevent the spread of the revolutionary spirit fomented by irresponsible agitators. Numerous trade-union meetings have been held in London, Manchester, Glasgow, Victoria Park and elsewhere, which will be addressed by Burns, Tillet, Champion, Mrs. Aveline and other radical socialist orators.

Granted Permission to See Her Son.

BERGAMO, Oct. 12.—Ex-King Milan telegraphed to the Regents to-day, advising them to grant Queen Natalie's request for an interview with her son. Thereupon, the young King, accompanied by his tutor, went to the residence of his mother and remained with her two hours.

Seventy Houses Burned.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Seventy houses were destroyed by fire in the village of Efteling, near Wurzburg, to-day. Many persons were injured and a large number are homeless.

Cable Notes.

At a meeting of the French Cabinet yesterday it was decided to close the exhibition Nov. 15.

Information has been received at Berlin of the death in Japan of Lieutenant Riebeck, the well-known German aviator.

The Mexican press almost unanimously attacks the action of the government in granting a concession in aid of a negro immigration scheme.

The Master coal-beds of Bavaria have resolved to introduce a uniform ten-hour working system and increase the wages of their employees 4 per cent.

The Bavarian government has followed the example of Prussia in the matter of arming its soldiers with lanterns, and the new weapon will be introduced immediately.

The towns of Banff and Macduff, Scotland, were on fire yesterday on the occasion of the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Fife at the duff estate, where they will spend the autumn season.

While three men were descending a colliery shaft at Ayr, Scotland, yesterday, the cage in which they were riding became dislocated and upset. The occupants were thrown to the bottom of the shaft and all were killed.

Herr von Bulow, German minister to Switzerland, has made a formal complaint to the Swiss government against the performances of a conjurer who has for some time past been entertaining the Swiss people with his magic.

The German Kaiser and his suite, on their way to the Swiss Council have promised to investigate the matter.

Baron Struve, who has been absent from his post at the Russian legation at Washington during the past year, on account of the illness and death of his wife, has just returned to the capital.

Mr. Phelps, the United States minister, gave Baron Struve a dinner at the Kaiserhof Hotel. A number of American and old friends of the Baron seized the opportunity to meet him again.

Passed a Forged Check.

MEXICO, Ind., Oct. 12.—The evening man giving the name of H. L. Phelps, claiming to represent a large machine supply manufactory in Vermont, presented a check for \$75 with the forged signature of the Maine Foundry and Machine Company signed to J. A. Holbrook, proprietor of the Kirby House, which was cashed, and the young man took a north-bound train in less than an hour, making good his escape.

His Gun Burst.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 12.—While out hunting, this morning, Frank Fielder, a young painter of Winchester, attempted to shoot a snake, when his gun burst, tearing his left hand so severely that it had to be amputated.

Married at Tender Age.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 12.—James Clevenger, a young man only fifteen years of age, was married in marriage last night to Miss Anna Patterson, who is but fourteen years old. The wedding took place at the Western Hotel here, which was kept by the father of the bride. Mr. Clevenger

is a resident of Nashville, Brown county. The couple joined as attendants for each other in their early childhood. They made two unsuccessful attempts. They eloped a few months ago. Owing to the tender ages the couple's parents objected to the match, but as it became evident that their children's happiness would be wrecked unless they were permitted to accomplish their matrimonial designs they finally gave their consent, and the quiet wedding here last night was the result. The couple left for Indianapolis immediately after the ceremony on a special train.

BLACKED BOOTS AND SOLD PAPERS.

How a Wealthy Student of Harvard Earned His Right to Enter a Secret Society.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The secret societies at Harvard are having lots of fun this year at the expense of freshmen desirous of entering the mystic circles. The initiation ceremonies have in some instances been severe, but they have been successfully enforced, to the great enjoyment of the members and the mental distress of the victims. There is one young fellow who has called to the attention of the public, and he has fairly earned his membership. He is the son of a wealthy Chicagoan, and when he entered Harvard this fall he engaged the most expensive suite of rooms in Back Hall and fitted them up regardless of expense. The furnishings and draperies were of the costliest fabric, and the high-priced brie-a-brac showed that there was plenty of money at the disposal of the occupant. This young man, reared in the lap of luxury and ignorant of want, made application for membership in Harvard's most popular secret society, and pledged himself to obey all the orders that might be imposed. When he learned the decision of the society, he would have given half of his wealth to have backed out. It was deemed that he should sell papers and black boots in the public square in Cambridge for the space of one week. It was a tough job, but the applicant showed his grit by obeying the mandate to the letter. Every day for a week, after leaving the recitation room, he went to his palatial suite of rooms, exchanged his black boots for an old suit, donned some blacking on his face and hands as a partial protection against the scrutiny of passers-by, and carried out the stern decree of the order. He blacked the boots of the professors and sold them papers without revealing his identity, and an entered along the street with a stick over his shoulder and his papers under his arm, with as much sang froid as though he was a genuine street urchin. He worked his way into the order, and now the blacking kit occupies a prominent place among the curiosities that adorn his rooms.

RESTING AT NIAGARA.

Members of the International Congress to Enjoy a Quiet Sunday at the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Oct. 12.—At Albany, last night, the members of the international congress excursion slept in hotel beds for the first time in five days. They were joined there this morning by Senors Quintana and Bosch, of the Argentine Republic, and Guzman, of Nicaragua. C. N. Bliss, of the American delegation, had again become one of the travelers. The train on leaving Niagara Falls on Monday will have on board every one who started, save Senors Utanen and Mendoca, of Brazil. The week closes with thirty-two delegates and attaches on board the train, and on Monday eight more will be added at Niagara. After taking a drive through the old Dutch portion of Albany, this morning, the excursionists renewed their journey. The day's journey across the State was uninterupted by any formalities, and was a welcome rest to the delegates. Souvenirs and mementoes, which have been received at many places visited, were packed in bundles for shipment, and each of the party has felt as though they have had a holiday. By order of the secretary the train started for the State capital at Buffalo on Sunday, and tomorrow, at Niagara, is being gladly looked forward to by all. The train will stop at Syracuse, this afternoon, the party was joined by a delegation of Rochester gentlemen, who, although they were unable to secure seats in that city, came out to meet and welcome the delegates in behalf of their city, and when the "Flour City" was reached a band serenaded the occupants of the train, and a great crowd was gathered about the depot. One of the South American delegates appeared on the platform of one of the cars, and in response to cries for a speech, expressed the pleasure he and his colleagues felt in receiving such a welcome from the people of the State. The train again started on its journey, reaching more than a mile a minute for many miles) was made on the tracks over the Buffalo and Niagara river. Buffalo was short, though the crowd was great, and the train hurried on through the night and finished its week's work at Niagara, between 9 and 10 o'clock. All went to a hotel. The train was aired and cleaned, and the guests and train men settled down for a Sabbath of rest.

Will Not Contaminate the Wabash.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 12.—The city authorities at Peru have become unnecessarily alarmed over the expected pollution of the water in the Wabash river, which they drink, by the Diamond Match Company's strawboard works in this city, which will use the river as a sewer, not to catch the poisonous acids, as alleged, but for the purpose of disposing of an excess of water from the seven acres of buildings which comprise the plant. The acids will not be run off into the sewer, as is done at Marion, Kokomo and other places, but the sediment will be collected in a vat, where it will be allowed to settle, and then will be sold to farmers to be used as a fertilizer, for which it is excellent. The Diamond Match Company has not at any time contemplated running these acids into the Wabash river, a fact which has been made quite proper for the investigating committee of the Peru Common Council to have first ascertained before journeying to Kokomo to sample the waters of the raging Wildcat. The water of the Wabash river is used for domestic purposes for at least ten months in the year, as it is, and the alarm of the Peruvians is thus easily accounted for.

Buckeye Ex-Soldiers in Illinois.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 12.—A preliminary meeting of ex-Union soldiers of Ohio now residing in Illinois was held to-day to consider the formation of a State association of ex-soldiers. Present: Dr. Patterson, of Normal, formerly of Shelby Junction, O., president, and Col. John Reed, of this city, formerly of Chillicothe, O., was made secretary. It was decided to hold a convention at Peru, Ind., on the 11th of December, when a State association will be formed.

Victim of the Sham Battle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Oct. 12.—David Anderson, the old soldier who was injured by the premature discharge of a cannon in the sham battle of Thursday, died last night, never having rallied enough to permit of a surgical operation. He was about forty-eight years old, a member of the G. A. R. post and pensioner. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Preferred to End His Pain.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ill., Oct. 12.—Yesterday Samuel Amieser, aged eighty-two, an old and very wealthy resident of this city, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The deed was the result of rheumatic pain, from which he was unable to procure relief.

Death of Mrs. E. D. G. Nelson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 12.—Mrs. I. D. G. Nelson, aged seventy-six, wife of the State-house Commissioner, and mother of W. R. Nelson, owner of the Kansas City Star, died here to-day.

A Sweet Event.

One of the most fashionable events of the year will be the opening of A. E. Burkhardt & Co.'s new business palace in downtown Indianapolis, which will be held on Thursday, Oct. 17, and there will be grand concerts and other amusements. The public is invited. Many ladies of this city intend to go.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE JURORS

A Venetian in the Cronin Murder Case Offered \$5,000 to Vote for Acquittal.

Exposure of a Scandalous Conspiracy to Over-ride Justice, in Which Two Court Bailiffs Played an Important Part.

Special Grand Jury Summoned, and Indictments Found Against Six Persons.

Many Prominent Persons Alleged to Be Implicated in the Plot—Statement of Attorney Longenecker's Assistant.

A CORRUPT PLOT.

Attempt to Defeat Justice by Offering Bribes to Possible Cronin Jurors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Once the boldest and most corrupt plots ever brought to the notice of the public was outlined by State's Attorney Longenecker's right-hand man, Mr. Mills, this afternoon. The conspiracy not only includes county officials, but outsiders of high standing, and several arrests have already been made, but more will follow. Not content with bribery of men, an attempt has been made to drag even innocent women into the plot and thus gain the end which the friends of the defense have been working on for the last five months. "State's Attorney Longenecker desires me to say," said Mr. Mills, who was commissioned by the State's attorney to talk to reporters, "that this plot has not been disclosed, because it would have defeated justice had the information we possessed been made public. We cannot now give any names, or the details, but an outline of the conspiracy can now be given to the public. It will be remembered that, on last Wednesday afternoon, an honest young man, who is employed as a janitor in a large establishment in this city, was examined and excused for cause." It is understood, though not stated by Attorney Mills, that the name of the venetian man attempted to be bribed is George S. Tachapatt, who is the foreman for B. V. Page & Co., oil merchants, Nos. 44 to 54 Erie street.

"On Thursday afternoon," said Mr. Mills, "a very prominent citizen of Chicago entered the court-room and very privately communicated to the counsel for the State that his foreman, the venetian man in question, before the trial of the Cronin case, had been approached by a bailiff of the court with an offer of \$1,000 to vote for the acquittal of the defendants. He said this is not a 'cock-and-bull' story, and I bring it before you in the interest of public justice." He then went away, and the next morning one of the counsel for the State came to the State's attorney's office and put his statement in writing. The man whose foreman had been offered a bribe, and the moment he saw the foreman he recognized him as a man whose honesty and independence had impressed itself upon the counsel for the State while he was sitting in the jury-box. The man made a statement, and was requested by counsel for the State to come to the State's attorney's office and put his statement in writing. The man, with tears in his eyes, said: 'I involve a friend, but if it involved myself, I would uphold the law and honor my duty. The gist of his statement, to the counsel, which he subsequently gave to the State's attorney, is as follows: In obedience to a summons to come to the court-house on Tuesday afternoon, sat in the ante-room, but was not called. He came again on Wednesday morning and sat in the ante-room, but was not called. On Wednesday afternoon, at half-past 10 o'clock a man came from the court-room into the ante-room who was an old friend of his. The man pointed out to him the wife of the two men were friends before they were married. The man who came from the court-room to the ante-room suggested that they go out and have a cigar, and the two men went to a neighboring place. After having a cigar, and while there, the man from the court-room pointed out to the venetian man: 'Do you want to make some money?' 'The venetian man innocently answered: 'Certainly I do.' 'Very well. You get on the jury and stick for an acquittal, and you will have \$1,000. The contract and arrangement can be carried out with your wife. It can be arranged so that she shall wear a certain colored dress if the money is paid to her on a certain day. If the money is not paid to her on that certain day she is to wear a different colored dress, and the contract is to be off.' 'The venetian man turned reproachfully to his friend and said, 'I am not that kind of a man,' whereupon the bailiff replied, 'I am working for the court, and I then pointed to a buggy standing outside and remarked, 'That is my horse and buggy.' 'At the noon adjournment the venetian man went back to his place of business, and subsequently returned to the court-house at 2 o'clock, after which he was detained and called to the jury, where he remained until half-past 4 o'clock when he was excused for cause. He left the court-house, intending to return to his place of business, and leaving the court-house, met on the steps leading to the sidewalk the man who had attempted to bribe him. The man turned to him and said, 'Where were you this morning? I looked everywhere for you. They said, 'We will make it \$5,000, and ——— him, make him do it.' 'It was too late, however, for the venetian man had been excused for cause, but he at once returned to his place of business, having reproached the man for placing such a low estimate upon him, and reported to his employer, the prominent citizen, what had taken place, who the following day reported it to the prosecution.

"Pursuant to appointment, the venetian man attended at the State's attorney's office, and having made a full statement of everything that took place, was requested to step into an ante-room and the bailiff was summoned. He proved to be one of the bailiffs of the Criminal Court, who, during the trial or attempt to procure a jury, has been in the custody of one of the attorneys for the prosecution. The bailiff was questioned closely by the State's attorney and his associates, and professed profound ignorance of the venetian man was called from the ante-room. The venetian man was requested to repeat the statement he had made, and he then pointed out to the State's attorney a complete confession, in which he implicated several prominent persons, also another bailiff. The attorneys for the prosecution, together with Chief Hubbard and others, at once went to work on the case, and have disclosed one of the most dramatic attempts to corrupt justice in the history of the law of Illinois which has yet come to the public attention."

"We have had confessions here this very day," said Mr. Mills, at a subsequent interview, late this afternoon. "These confessions are from men who are men of high standing, and are absolute, giving us the whole miserable conspiracy. They reveal a most scandalous organization against the law of the land, a conspiracy against the jurisdiction of this country that will startle the continent when it is thoroughly known, a conspiracy of ramifications, of audacity, a conspiracy involving men whose names will be a surprise to the country. It is no exaggeration when I say that you cannot magnify the outrage of the conspiracy. In the taking off of Dr. Cronin and the manner in which it was done, the whole world is startled. The whole world is startled. It is an assault on the very integrity of our institutions. The bells of every church are rung in honor of the State's attorney."

GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION.

Six Persons Indicted for Conspiracy in the Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Judge Horton this morning issued a subpoena for a grand jury